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placed; but many of the references are mere rubbish and should be noted as such, to save the labor of future students. Thus, the uncertain genus, *Molybdis* Pachinger, has been shown by Braun to be in all probability based on eggs of *Distomum turgidum*, and yet no note of this fact appears in the text. If all references to supposed members of the group are to be included, reference should have been made to *Coccidium pylori* Gebhardt, a species founded on a similar confusion. The listing of such forms without explanation entails endless labor on those not familiar with the details of the particular case, and reference should be made under doubtful forms to all such explanations, whether accepted by the monographer or not.

Some instances were noted of opposite conclusions in cases involving very similar conditions. Thus, the author accepts two genera, *Hæmoproteus* and *Halteridium*, for the parasites of the avian red-blood corpuscles, but reduces similar forms of man, not only to one genus, but even to varieties of a single species! Some of the differences given to the first-named genera in the text, it should be noted, have never been confirmed since the original observations of Labbé on these forms. Again, he accepts the genus *Goussia* on the basis of a trivial difference in the form of the sporocyst, but rejects *Benedenia* as an independent genus, though it differs radically in number of sporozoites produced. Recently discovered differences in life history make the distinctness of this genus unassailable.

Withal, these are minor criticisms; Labbé has traversed nearly untrodden ground. It is not surprising that the results are most satisfactory on best-known territory, *e.g.*, Gregarinida, and weakest in those groups, such as the Coccidiida and *Hæmosporidiida*, which are not only least known, but which are now the object of careful study at many hands. The work of the author is very complete and is a mine of useful information for workers on this group; remarkably few references are lacking, and only a simple misprint was noted. The figures also are well selected and, for the most part, well reproduced.

HENRY B. WARD.

**Faune de France.**<sup>1</sup>—Half a century ago this work would have been accepted as very good; to-day it is out of date in classification, in method, and to some extent in illustration. The classification shows little improvement on that of Cuvier. The method is synoptic; in the special synopses the points of comparison are most often

<sup>1</sup> Aclouque, A. *Faune de France. Les Poissons, les Reptiles, les Batraciens, les Protochordes.* Paris, Baillière, 1900. Pp. 209, 12mo, illustrated.

well chosen, but they are too few in number; though the data may serve to eliminate all but one of the species compared, they are insufficient to identify that one, with any degree of confidence, in modern definitions of species, varieties, etc., or in view of possible intrusions of outside species. The book was compiled mainly from literature; the illustrations drawn from Moreau and Blanchard are tolerably good, but the few drawn from nature painfully indicate the author's lack of familiarity with his subject. Some of these figures are mere caricatures: for examples, the codfish, *Gadus morrhua*; *Scomberesox saurus*, *Belone vulgaris*, among others, or the figure of *Spinax niger*, which resembles no known shark. Various figures of dentition show nothing of the basal portions of the teeth. Borrowed illustrations are credited in this way: "*Spinax niger* (E. Moreau)"; this would mean to naturalists generally that E. Moreau was the authority for the specific name, *niger*. Not all of the species are included.

**Notes.** — C. M. Fürst (*Anat. Anzeiger*, XVIII, 190-203) has investigated the finer structure of the hair cells in the ear of the salmon. Each hair cell carries a brush of hairs projecting beyond the limits of the cell. The enlarged bases of these hairs give rise to a disk-shaped body just within the cell wall. From this disk a cone-shaped mass extends into the interior of the cell. From the staining qualities of these parts the author concludes that the brush of hairs represents cilia whose basal bodies have united to form the disk-shaped mass, and whose cone organ is represented by the cone-shaped body. In other words, sensory hair cells have the morphological peculiarities of ciliated cells.

The richness of the entomological collections of the Oxford University Museum is well illustrated by Swinhoe's recent volume.<sup>1</sup> Two thousand three hundred species are listed; the Noctuidæ, Geometridæ, and Pyralidina by Swinhoe, the Pterophoridae and Tineina by Walsingham and Durrant. Many new genera and species are described, and the synonymy and bibliography are given *in extenso*. In method of citation and typographically the pages contributed by Walsingham and Durrant differ from those of Swinhoe; *Ægeriadae*, *Gelechiadae*, are contrary to the best usage. The work is published in the handsome form characteristic of the Clarendon Press. The eight beautiful plates figure, chiefly, species imperfectly described by Walker.

<sup>1</sup> *Catalogue of Eastern and Australian Lepidoptera Heterocera*, Pt. II. Oxford, 1900. viii, 632 pp., 8 plates.